



Health and climate-opportunities

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Abstract:

While Hippocrates recognized that health is influenced by the external environment, it is only recently that the relationship between health and climate has become a focus of community and public health services. Advances in understanding of weather and climate sciences on the one hand and human health on the other are providing new opportunities for early detection, prediction and prevention of the adverse health effects of hazards as diverse as tropical cyclones, floods, heatwaves and cold spells, air quality, wildfires, droughts and disease epidemics. Early warning of disease outbreaks and a timely response makes prevention possible. For some climate-sensitive diseases, our understanding is sufficient to make health forecasting possible; for others, the relationship between the disease and any causal environmental effect remains unclear, and the focus of active research programs. Institutional changes are also taking place to improve operational and research cooperation between the health sector and the weather and climate communities, ranging from joint service delivery platforms to combined research and development programs.

Source: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S187802961000006X>

Resource Description

Communication:

resource focus on research or methods on how to communicate or frame issues on climate change; surveys of attitudes, knowledge, beliefs about climate change

A focus of content

Communication Audience:

audience to whom the resource is directed

Policymaker, Public

Early Warning System:

resource focus on systems used to warn populations of high temperatures, extreme weather, or other elements of climate change to prevent harm to health

A focus of content

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Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Air Pollution, Ecosystem Changes, Extreme Weather Event, Food/Water Quality, Food/Water Security, Human Conflict/Displacement, Indoor Environment, Precipitation, Temperature

Air Pollution: Allergens, Dust, Interaction with Temperature, Ozone, Particulate Matter

Extreme Weather Event: Drought, Flooding, Hurricanes/Cyclones, Wildfires

Food/Water Quality: Other Water Quality Issue

Water Quality (other): Sea surface temperature

Food/Water Security: Agricultural Productivity, Food Access/Distribution, Nutritional Quality

Temperature: Extreme Cold, Extreme Heat, Fluctuations

Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

Tropical, Urban

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Cardiovascular Effect, Infectious Disease, Mental Health/Stress, Respiratory Effect

Infectious Disease: Airborne Disease, Foodborne/Waterborne Disease, Vectorborne Disease

Airborne Disease: Meningitis

Foodborne/Waterborne Disease: Cholera

Vectorborne Disease: Flea-borne Disease, Mosquito-borne Disease

Flea-borne Disease: Plague

Mosquito-borne Disease: Chikungunya, Dengue, Malaria, Rift Valley Fever

Mental Health Effect/Stress: Mood Disorder

Respiratory Effect: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Medical Community Engagement:

resource focus on how the medical community discusses or acts to address health impacts of climate change

A focus of content

Mitigation/Adaptation:

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mitigation or adaptation strategy is a focus of resource

Adaptation

Model/Methodology:

type of model used or methodology development is a focus of resource

Methodology

Population of Concern: A focus of content

Population of Concern:

populations at particular risk or vulnerability to climate change impacts

Children, Elderly

Other Vulnerable Population: Pre-existing medical conditions

Resource Type:

format or standard characteristic of resource

Research Article, Review

Timescale:

time period studied

Short-Term (